TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2.50; Estrays $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate.

Business notices 10 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office on Allegheny street, first door west of the Court House.

THOMAS McCAMANT, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office in McFarland's building, on Allegheny street, in the room recently occupied by J. H. Keatley, Esq., Jan. 13, 1866.

JOHN A. BLODGET,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
jan17

DR. J. A. ROHRER, Dentist.
SUCCESSOR TO DR. S. KIMMELL.
Office on Allegheny street, nearly opposite the Logan Hotel, Hollidaysburg, is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental Profession. feb. 3 '65, 1y.

JOHN H. KEATLY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Office in the room occupied by him previous to his entry into the service.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS,
ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PENNA.
Will transact all legitimate Banking, buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Silver. Interest paid on time deposits. Dec. 9, 65.

WLEE WOODKOK, Attorney at Law, and claim agent, Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.
Office on Annie Street, two doors below Post Office.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon Counties. All Claims, &., entrused to his care will recieve prompt attention. Jan 13, 1866.

H. SNYDER, Attorney at Law, and licensed claim agent.
☞ All Soldier's Claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Widows' and Invalid Pensions, attended to with great care and promptness. Office next door to the "American House," on Allegheny St., Hollidaysburg, Pa. Jan 13, 1865.

MEDICAL CARD,
DR. G. W. STROHECKER.
Has located in Newry, Blair county, and respectfully offers his Professional Services, to the Citizens of this place and vicinity. He may be found at all times, except when professionally engaged, at Mr. Frank McCoy's.
Dec. 28, 1865.

J. F. FREUAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent
BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863. tf.

REMOVAL.
GEORGE W. SMITH, M. D
Now occupies the Post Office building as his residence and office, where he may be found at all hours when not professionally engaged. Thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, he still hopes to merit public and private confidence by strict attention to all his professional duties.
April 23, '64—tf.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

NEW FIRM.
COOPER, BLACKBURN & PORTER.
THE undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of
Mining and Shipping Coal,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISING,
and are now prepared to fill all orders at the lowest possible rates.
JAS. M. COOPER.
JOS. H. BLACKBURN,
C. HOWARD PORTER
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-tf

WALL PAPER
OF THE
Very Latest Styles.
JUST RECEIVED AT
CHAMBERLIN'S
Price from TEN CENTS per bolt upward.
March 19-tf.

The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XX. Independent in all Things—Neutral in Nothing. No. 11.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
1 square (12 lines.)	0 50	0 75	1 00
2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
3 squares (36 lines.)	1 50	2 25	3 00
	3 months.	6 do.	12 do.
6 lines or less.	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
1 square, (12 lines)	2 50	4 00	7 00
2 squares, (24 lines)	4 00	6 00	10 00
3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four squares,	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.
☞ Advertisements not marked with number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.
BROTHERLINE & LONGWELL, Editors.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.

[Written for the Whig.]

T'was eve; the king of day had just withdrawn his golden sceptre, and closed his joyful reign on this side earth, and the sky realm was left to the queen of night, who was just ascending her starry throne. On such a night I started forth with no companion save a book, memory—on whose unpublished pages is written the history of the inner world. Nay, I had other companions—imagination was there, painting the present with its glowing words, and hope pointing to the future, the bright unknown world before. Lost in meditation, I wandered till I stood on the bank of a vast ocean, whose noisy billows roused me from my reverie. "Queen Luna" had nearly gained the acme of her glory, and threw a dazzling brightness upon the foaming spray, as it dashed with wild fury through the coral reefs.

Being weary, I sat down, and was soon lost in the sublimity of the scene. Before me, the surging waters muttered in deep and solemn grandeur; above, the suns of many spheres harmoniously crowded the spacious vault, and heaven was illumined by her worlds of light and love. But dark and threatening storm clouds appearing in the distant horizon, warned me of approaching danger. Springing to my feet, I hastened to seek shelter. But soon the rain began to pour in torrents, and the thought that I must pass the night in the storm was anything but pleasant. Moving onward, I caught the glimpse of a light glimmering in the darkness. With eyes fixed firmly upon the lone star, and strides more bold as the distance grew shorter, I soon found myself at the mouth of a cave. On entering it, to my surprise, by the dim light of a a taper, I beheld the semblance of a human form sitting by a rude table, lost in the labyrinths of thought. Disturbed by my entrance, he looked hastily up. I craved a shelter from the storm, and was welcomed to his hospitalities; he gazed but a moment at the intruder and resumed his studies. Meanwhile, I had ample time to examine the apartment, and form my opinion of its occupant. There was something remarkable in his appearance, for his head was nearly half shaved, which, with his strange expression of countenance, rendered almost deathly by the flickering light of a taper, gave him a frightful demeanor, and I began strongly to suspect that I had fallen in with one of the evil genii, that inhabited the forest. Strange forebodings of dismal scenes and demons dark hurried through my mind. But quickly were my suspicions dispelled, for, laying aside his book, he begged pardon for his neglect, alleging as an excuse, that if his train of thought were broken, he could not easily resume his subject. He talked of the liberties of Greece—of the glory of Athens—with such an intense interest, that ere I was aware, Queen Luna had retired before the gaze of day to rest behind the blue drapery of heaven. Wishing my new acquaintance every success in his endeavors to stamp his name with the "immortal few," I took my leave.

A few short years had sped, and I visited Athens. Passing the Forum I noticed an unusual gathering, and inquired the cause of excitement. I was told that Demosthenes would address the crowd. "And who is Demosthenes?" I asked. "In the midst of light hast thou lived in darkness." I entered the Forum, took a seat near the orator, and soon found myself, with the vast multitude, overpowered by the force of eloquence. As a forest reels before the storm, so mind staggered at the depth of his thought. His charm was such that the minds of his hearers were as convex lenses, passing through which the lights of this world were concentrated in one burning glow. Upon the altar of the heart he revived dying hopes, and rekindled the expiring embers of the fires of liberty. After he had finished, and as I passed out, I was accosted by the orator on whose words I had hung with raptured pleasure. "You meet in me," said he, "an old acquaintance; but I perceive that I am forgotten. I am the same hermit with whom you passed a night in a dreary cavern years ago. My secret of success is told in a single word—

"'Labor conquers all things.'"

M. R. S.

YOUNG LADIES who are accustomed to read newspapers are always observed to possess more amiable dispositions invariably make good wives, and always select good husbands. Fact. And gentlemen who pay for their paper punctually, have good health, live to a good old age, die easy, and escape the evils to come.

MISCELLANY.

The State Tax on Real Estate Repealed.

Senator CONNELL remarked, to-day, that they would send, on this day (the 14th of Febuary, St. Valentine's day,) a VALENTINE to every tax-payer of Pennsylvania, releasing them from the payment of State taxes on real estate, and have fulfilled that promise by passing a bill finally, this day, for that purpose. Hereafter all real estate is exempt from taxation for State purposes. The bill as passed by both Houses, reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the cashier of every bank in this Commonwealth, whether incorporated under the laws of this State or of the United States, to collect, annually, from every stockholder of said bank, a tax of one per centum upon the par value of the stock held by said stockholder, and to pay the same into the State Treasury on or before the first day of July in every year hereafter, commencing on the first day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said stock shall be exempt from all other taxation under the laws of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the taxes now provided for by law, every railroad, canal, and transportation Company incorporated under the law of this Commonwealth, and not liable to the tax upon income under existing laws, shall pay to the Commonwealth a tax of three-fourths of one per centum upon the gross receipts of said company; the said tax shall be paid semi-annually, upon the first days of July and January, commencing on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, or other proper officer of said company, to transmit to the Auditor General, at the dates aforesaid, a statement, under oath of affirmation, of the amount of the gross receipts of the said company during the preceding six months; and if any such company shall refuse or fail, for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due, to make said return, or to pay the same, the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per centum thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Commowealth, as other taxes are recoverable by law, from said companies.

SECTION 3. The revenue derived under the second section of this act shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the debt contracted under the act of 15th May, 1861, entitled An act to create a loan, and to provide for arming the State.

SEC. 4. From and after the passage of this act, the real estate of this Commonwealth shall be exempt from taxation for State purposes: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to relieve the said real estate from the payment of any taxes due the Commonwealth at the date of the passage of this act.

OIL EXCITEMENT AT PITHOLE.

An extraordinary season of excitement prevails at Pithole City, in consequence of a still more remarkable development of the oil-bearing qualities of the earth in and about that town. During a fire there recently, it was discovered that the water drawn from the wells, instead of quenching the flames, only added to its fury. On investigating the cause, it was found that the wells had been pumped dry and were rapidly filling with coal oil. Many of the running streams were also found strongly impregnated with coal oil and salt. Oil even commenced oozing through the ground in the cellars. It was at first suspected that this was a ruse, but when one man had pumped twenty-five barrels from his well, and it still kept filling with oil, incredulity gave way to belief. One "poor" washwoman, with a well twelve feet deep, refused $7,000 for it One man is reported to have dug a hole in the ground, a foot deep, and to have had the happiness of seeing a pailful of oil exude into it from the surrounding soil in a few minutes. It is said that people dip it up with all sorts of vessels. Great numbers of people were arriving at Pithole to see the wonderful phenomena of people supplying themselves with the needful means of illumination by digging in their own gardens or door yards. The Pithole *Record* says: "Scientific men are much puzzled as to the cause of this outpouring of nature's greasy treasures, and their perplexity is added to by the flow of salt water and gas with the oil, which, according to their experience is one of the most favorable signs."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.

The first of the two great measures reported by Senator Trumbull for the enlargement of the powers of the freedmen's bureau has passed both Houses by a two-thirds vote, and, after the Senate has concurred in one or two slight amendments, will only want the signature of the President to become a law. I regard the adoption of this bill as one of the most hopeful signs. That it is constitutional was proved in the course of its severe analysis by the ablest men in both Houses; and that it will be effective to protect freedmen from the cruelty of the returned rebels, may be inferred from the large vote thrown by the Union men from the Border States, excepting General Rousseau, of the Louisville district. These representatives were probably more anxious for the success of this bill than the author, Mr. Trumbull, himself. They knew, as recent transactions in Maryland, Missouri, Western Virginia, and Tennessee, too painfully establish, that nowhere is the spirit of secession at once more ungrateful and revolting than in their own districts. Kentucky has not yet ratified the Constitutional amendment, and some of her Copperhead politicians contend to this day that that great act of liberation does not apply to the colored people of their State. But what will give the greatest satisfaction to the statesmen who have been exercised lest the predictions of the common opposition might be verified in dissensions among the members of the National Union party, is the assurance given by this important legislation that no such dissension should now be apprehended. It is believed that the President will cheerfully give his signature to this bill—a fact which, although generally understood, *did not prevent the whole Democratic party, Senators and Representatives, from throwing a solid vote against it.* As I have more than once said, these politicians have yet to give the first vote for any effective remedy to restore the Union and to strengthen the principles vindicated by the defeat of the rebellion.

The Democrats in Congress who formerly voted for the anti-slavery amendment of the National Constitution, after such an amendment had itself been long advocated as the only way to abolish slavery, have been almost forced out of the party, and are certainly treated with marked suspicion. This fact deters any of the same class in the present Congress from pursuing what no doubt many of them feel to be right and necessary in regard to present amendments. Had George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Samuel Adams, Alexander Hamilton and John Hancock been living, this amendment would have received their earnest support, as it would that of patriots of succeeding generations—beginning with Madison and ending with Van Buren. But the so-called Democrats of the present era not only as a party oppose it, but put under the ban, or expel from their confidence all who are not bold and brave enough to follow the dictates of their own conscience, and to respond to the clear demands of the people.—Sixteen Democrats in the last Congress voted for this amendment, viz: Bailey, Coffroth, and M'Allister, of Pennsylvania; English, of Connecticut; Ganson, Griswold, Herrick, Odell, Steele, Nelson, and Radford, of New York; Baldwin, of Michigan; Hutchins, of Ohio; King and Rollins, of Missouri, and Wheeler, of Wisconsin. The only one that has not been formally driven out, or is not under the cloud of distrust, is English, of Connecticut, who will be or has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, chiefly because he gave the vote in question. Rather cold comfort, by the way, when very little doubt is entertained that Connecticut, even on the clear issue of negro suffrage, will give a yet stronger Union vote than that of last year. How strange it is to see intelligent leaders of great masses, who in times like these should act boldly and up to the full measure of events, yielding before mere party bigotry and laboring only to keep this position!—Happily for the country, the right policy animates those who consolidate and control the majorities in the National Legislature. OCCASIONAL.

WHEN once infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live like beasts also.

THE town of Niagara, at the falls, has been mulcted in the sum of five thousand dollars damages for the burning of a house of ill fame by a mob, last fall.

RELIGIOUS READING.

THE SOUL'S LAST REFUGE.

BY EMILIE J. MERIMAN.

What are friends, what are pleasures,
When within the heart is dearth?
What is home, and fame, and riches,
When a ghoul sits by the hearth?

Do four walls make up the measure?
Tho' with pictures covered o'er,
And rare statues in the niches,
And soft carpets on the floor?

Tho' a Raphael, Turner, Guido,
Hangs its wealth before the eye,
Does it lessen life's deep sorrow?
Does it check the soul's sick sigh?

What tho' courtly grace may linger
Where earth's music charms the hour,
What tho' Beauty hover round us,
With its deep and subtle power?

What tho' airy feet may flutter
O'er the tessalated floor;
What all these when Love is vanished,
To return, ah! nevermore?

What is left when Hope is buried,
And we stagger throguh the gloom
Which is lifted at the portal,
That we see but through the tomb?

What is left but groans and sighings,
'Neath the ceaseless falling rod?
What is left but bleeding heart-strings?
What, oh, what is left but—God!

IRRITABILITY.

Irritability is, more than most unlovely states, a sin of the flesh. It is not, like envy, malice, spite, revenge, a vice which we may suppose to belong equally to an embodied or disembodied spirit. In fact it comes nearer to being physical depravity than anything I know of. There are some bodily states, some conditions of the nerves, such that we could not conceive of even an angelic spirit confined in a body thus disordered, as being able to any more than simply endure. It is a state of nervous torture; and the attacks which the wretched victim makes at others are as much a result of disease as the snapping and biting of a patient convulsed with hydrophobia.

Then, again, there are some other people who go through life loving and beloved, desired in every circle, held up in church as examples of the power of religion, who, after all, deserve no credit for these things. Their spirits are lodged in animal nature so tranquil, so cheerful; all the sensations which come to them are so fresh and vigorous and pleasant, and they cannot help viewing the world charitably and seeing everything through a glorified medium.—The ill-temper of others does not provoke them; perplexing business never sets their nerves to vibrating; and all their lives long they walk in the serene sunshine of perfect animal health.

Look at Rover there. He is never nervous, never cross; never snaps or snarls, and is ready, the moment after the grossest affront, to wag the tail of forgiveness—all because kind nature has put his dog's body together so that it always works harmoniously. If every person in the world were gifted with a stomach and nerves like his, it would be a far better and a happier world no doubt. The man said a good thing who made the remark that the foundation of all intellectual and moral worth must be laid in a good healthy animal.

Now I think it is undeniable that the peace and happiness of the home circle are very generally much invaded by the recurrence in its members of these states of bodily iritability. Every person, if he thinks the matter over, will see that his condition in life, the character of his friends, his estimate of their virtues and failings, his hopes and expectations are much modified by these things. Cannot we all remember going to bed as very ill-used, persecuted individuals, all whose friends were unreasonable, whose life was full of trials and crosses, and waking up on a bright, bird-singing morning to find all these illusions gone with the fogs of the night? Our friends are nice people, after all; the little things that annoyed us look ridiculous by bright sunshine; and we are fortunate individuals.

The philosophy of life, then, as far as this matter is concerned, must consist of two things: first, to keep ourselves out of irritable bodily states; and, second, to understand and control these states, when we cannot ward them off.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

DEATH not only beautifies our lifeless forms; but the thought of it gives a more beautiful expression to the countenance even in life, and new strength to the heart; as rosemary is both placed as a chaplet on the brow of the dead, and gives life to the fainting by its revivifying essence.

GENERAL NEWS.

A MEXICAN GENERAL is in jail in New York charged with swindling.

COLORADO, Nebraska and Utah are asking for admission as States into the Union.

GEN. JOSEPH HAWLEY has been nominated for Governor by the Union men of Connecticut.

THE Legislature of Nevada have adopted a series of resolutions endorsing the Monroe doctrine.

THE U. S. Assessor at Shenectady, N. Y., has been arrested for defrauding the Government.

ALL the constitutional amendments which were referred to the House Judiciary committee have been negatived.

THE Ohio House of Representatives, by a vote of 70 to 14, have passed a bill fixing eight hours for a day's labor.

A NEGRO was hung by a mob at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 13th inst., for shooting Lieut. Col. Ayer, of the First Tennessee cavalry.

LEWIS CASS, perhaps the oldest of living American statesmen, is failing daily, and his death is hourly looked for by his relatives.

A NUMEROUSLY signed petition of the Union men of Virginia for a Territorial government has been presented to the Reconstruction Committee.

THE flood in the Mississippi is doing great damage to the plantations along its banks. Most of the levees have been either overflowed or washed away.

A PETITION for the pardon of John C. Breckinridge, signed by upwards of thirty members of the Kentucky Legislature, has been presented at Washington.

WM. H. ADAMS, for nearly twenty years past the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia on the 11th inst.

IT is proposed to hold a Sanitary Conference of eminent men of all nations to take steps to prevent the further spread of the cholera. The conference is to meet at Constantinople.

THE Richmond *Examiner*, the most foul-mouthed sheet in rebeldom, was suppressed by the military authorities on the 13th inst. The order is said to have emanated from Gen. Grant.

THE bill appropriating $500,000 to the relief of the sufferers from the burning of Chambersburg, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

THE Kentucky Legislature have adopted a series of resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Union troops from the State, denouncing the Freedmen's Bureau, and rejecting the constitutional amendment.

THE Blackfeet Indians, who seem to be a tribe of aboriginal blacklegs, had no sooner got their presents after making their treaty at Fort Benton than they began their old work of drinking, gambling, thieving, and finally murdering.

GEN. WEITZEL, late in command of the U. S. forces on the Rio Grande, recently declared that Mexico was a country not worth going to war about, and also said that this was the opinion of nearly all the officers under his command.

MR. DEBOW estimates that the cultivation of 1,250 acres in the South—1,000 in cotton and 250 in corn—will cost $74,600, allowing for 100 hands at $10 a month; while the total income would be $159,000, leaving a net profit of $84,600.

THE military commission, sitting at Louisville, in the case of Berry, the one-armed guerrilla, have found him guilty of eleven separate murders, and have sentenced him to be hanged. Gen. Palmer has approved the findings of the commission, and has fixed the 3d of March as the day of his execution.

A VERY interesting suit has been in progress in New York city to recover for the city possession of an autograph letter of General Washington, which has been for more than 30 years in possession of private parties. The case has been decided in favor of the city. The letter was valued by the jury at $2,050.

W. L. FLEMING has published a card stating that he was the man who called upon Senator Wade about a month ago. He says that he called upon Senator Wade, and that the Senator complained that while at the Charlestown Navy Yard he had made statements in regard to Kansas affairs prejudicial to himself. While there he opened a knife to cut off a piece of tobacco, but he made no hostile demonstrations, and none were made by Senator Wade.

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866

Union State Convention.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa. on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, A. D., 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA,
Chairman.

Suppression of the Seditious Press.

The freedom of the press is the next highest right in a community to the freedom of conscience. But when either of these is perverted to the endangering of the peace and welfare of the country, governmental restraint may be properly laid upon it. We have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the great hindrance to the restoration of order in the South was the seditious press. The Government, seeking with paternal solicitude the return of peace and prosperity to the Southern States, has seen its efforts frustrated by the malignant and inflammatory declamations of these journals. Gen. Grant's order is designed to meet the case with a remedy. A local order suspended the Richmond *Examiner*, and it was, no doubt, on the most satisfactory pledges of improvement that the publisher was allowed to resume its issue. General GRANT's order is adapted to all cases that may occur. It seems to be the opinion both of the President and General GRANT, that seditious speeches shall not be tolerated, since it prolongs the dissensions and difficulties existing in the States lately in rebellion.

The liberty of the press is to be preserved with sedulous care and vigilance, but the abuse of it to the purpose of distracting or destroying the government admits of no justification. The necessity for restraint on some portions of the press in the Southern States is as obvious as the necessity for force was in putting down the rebellion.—The interests of the Southern people demand it, for it is upon them that these perverse and mad editors bring the heaviest damage, and as a reconstruction measure, the silencing of their treasonable and inflammatory utterances is almost a necessity.

We have received a copy of THE WYANDOT PIONEER, printed at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, by Gen. W. T. WILSON, who was, many years ago, connected with the *Whig*. THE PIONEER is neatly printed and well edited. We notice that "Lou," so well and favorably known in this community in the days of her girlhood, for her taste and talents, figures in the columns of the *Pioneer*. We have no doubt of the complete success of the PIONEER, so long as it may be under the control of we *two* in *one*. Mr. WILSON went into the war, we think a private, and came out a GENERAL. That is honor enough in that way for any man.

With all the care taken to keep matters quiet, it has come out that GEORGE W. HEWIT, one of the County Commissioners, has drawn from the People's Treasury, during the past year ON ACCOUNT of services, THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Also, from the *relief* fund, FIFTY DOLLARS. And also, for kicking the drift from under the "Williamsburg Bridge," $5. Whether it was *five* kicks at a dollar a kick, or *one* kick at $5 we are not enabled to say. But all must be kept quiet.

—The internal revenue receipts for last week amounted to $4,238,400 60.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

There is, at present, much talk in the two Houses of the Legislature at Harrisburg, of a revision of our Common School System, and we hope the designs of the gentleman, Mr. HOUSEHOLDER, of Bedford county, may be successfully carried through. The above named gentleman, gives a tabular statement of the average number of months taught; the average amount paid to teachers; the whole number of scholars in the counties or districts; the number of mills levied for school purposes; the cost of instruction by the present system and the cost of the same according to the proposed system, of all the counties and districts in the State. According to this statement, Blair county holds her own favorably in number of scholars and in price paid to teachers.

Blair county, independent of Woodbury and Freedom districts, has 8,161 scholars, and the average time of session, is five months and about twenty-five days; average amount of wages paid to teachers, $26,92; number of mills levied, 5.10; whole cost of instruction, $22,011.55, and by the proposed revision, $18,362.25. Woodbury district furnishes, 615 pupils with six months instruction at a cost of $1,448.-00, giving the tutors $25 per month, with a tax of only three mills on the dollar by the present system, and by the new, would cost $66.25 less. Freedom district pays her teachers $25.50 per mont's for four months session, sending 292 scholars, requiring a tax of seven mills, making $612 cost by the present system and by the new, an increase of a cost of $39 00.

The scheme is a grand one, ranging throughout the State as it does in Blair county, in very few instances overrunning the cost of the present inadequate system. It would be much to the credit of our State authorities, and would no doubt, soon drown the ignorance which has such a deplorable grip on some of the communities of our State. Minnissota, a State youthful in existance, compared with that of Pennsylvania, proposes to make her Common School System the first in the country, by establishing a more comprehensive and efficient training of the youthful mind. Why should we, as a State, be out-done by one of minor age, wealth and importance? Public money cannot be put to better use than for this purpose; if we would live in the light, we must dispense freely with the contents of the purse, we must furnish our own oil; others would see us, through their ambition to get rich in advantages and knowledge, perish in the blackness of depravity, e'er they would be philanthropic enough to lend us a light.—Nor should we ask aid of them; we must act and grow in ability to comprehend and live by our own interests, and our interests will prove our honor, and our honor and education will furnish us our livelihood and wealth. Ignorance is not hereditary to our generation, but if we forget our duties, we make it hereditary to the coming generations.

The proposed system is one worthy of the attention of the people, and we hope will be favorably received by the high, the low, the rich and the poor alike, as it will be highly beneficial to all, and will bring up the growing generation in a much greater and stronger light than it was our good fortune to enjoy.

Both Houses of the Legislature are at work in earnest, they seem determined to force their way out in the shortest possible time, but Congress has crawled on to a line, upon which, they are bound, from all appearances, to "fight it out if it takes all summer." From the numerous long winded suffrage speeches made in Washington, one would suppose there could be gas enough manufactured to supply fifty cities like our American Sodom.

—On Saturday, Lieut. Gen. Grant refused to revoke the order for the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner*, expressing himself in decided terms against the publication of a certain class of articles in Southern papers as calculated to do much mischief. On Sunday Mr. Pollard was officially informed, by an officer of Gen. Grant's staff, that the order will be revoked if the course of that paper will, in future, be less liable to objection. General Grant has expressed himself as determined not to permit any traitorous publication in any newspaper. This order applies with like force, both on the North and South.

THE TRIBUNE ON THE PRESIDENT.

The following, which forms a part of an editorial article in the New York *Tribune*, we commend to the thoughtful perusal of all whom it may concern:

We have never sought to conceal nor to disguise our general sympathy with the latter or radical school; yet we have deemed it unwise and impolitic to denounce and ostracise the other. We have differed with Mr. Wendell Phillips and his set, because we believed their teachings calculated to postpone the result at which we sincerely aimed. Mr. Phillips in 1860 called Abraham Lincoln "the slave-hound of Illinois," and sought to defeat him. Mr. Phillips, in 1864, desired a more radical candidate for President—and therein we agreed with him—but Mr. Lincoln being nominated, we held it our plain duty to support and do our best to elect him. Had half a million as earnest but not quite so abusive abolitionists as Mr. Phillips is followed his lead in 1860, Lincoln would have been beaten, the slave power would have triumphed and slavery, extended to the Pacific, would have received a new lease of power and of life. Had a like number followed him in 1864, we should have had a M'Clellan triumph and a M'Clellan peace—which, at all events, would not have been an anti-slavery peace. That Mr. Phillips has to-day his head on his shoulders, and is at liberty to speak in public, he owes to those abolitionists who have refused to follow his lead, and who are thereby exposed to his vituperation. We do not see how any good end is to be achieved by likening the President of the United States to Benedict Arnold or to Aaron Burr. We differ with him on some points; our differences way widen into alienation; if so, we intend that the world shall see and feel that we do not invite that catastrophe. The President may be a very good Unionist, yet cherish views on many points from which we dissent. So long as he does not make agreement on those points of difference vital, we shall not do so. The Union party was formed of those who agreed to differ and tolerate differences; and we adhere to their faith. While it is our joyful, undoubting conviction that the end of these differences, as all our troubles, must be recognition and acceptance of the grand, inspiring truth that all men are equal in natural right, and that the law should affirm and enforce this equality, we do not insist on erecting that faith into a Shibboleth, and anathematizing all who dissent from it. Our confidence that it must ultimately triumph renders us tolerant of present demur to it.

—The sub-committee of reconstruction have reported favorably in the case of the Tennessee members, and they will no doubt be admitted to seats in Congress at an early day.

—The British Government has again manifested its "strict neutrality" towards other nations at war, by selling four iron-clad "Alabamas" to Chili, to be used in the war against Spain.

—The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that all persons who have served in the rebel army have forfeited all claims to pensions that they may have been entitled to by reason of previous service in the army.

—It has been decided to materially reduce the internal revenue tax upon milliners and dress makers. We think this highly commendable, as the present construction of the law has been the means of breaking up the establishments of many poor and needy seamstresses.

—The Quartermaster's Department proposes to send to the World's Fair, at Paris, quite a novelty, in the shape of the first army wagon used by the national army during the late rebellion. Amid all the captures and burnings of wagon trains, this old veteran escaped unharmed. It was used by M'Clellan, Burnside and Hooker in their campaigns against Richmond, and following Gen Hooker to the West, it followed Sherman in his march "down to the sea."

—News from Washington indicate a doubt of the passage of the suffrage amendment by the Senate. The Democrats will of course oppose it, and it is said that Messrs. Doolittle, Cowan, Stewart, and perhaps Dixon, who represent the views of the administration, and Messrs. Sumner, Wade, Howard, and three or four other radical Senators, will vote against it, making twenty in all, which would defeat the bill, two-thirds being necessary to carry it.

A New York letter says: "The public meeting to sustain the President, to which I alluded a few days ago, will probably come off in the early part of next week. The gentlemen who have the matter in charge are doing their best to make the demonstration as impressive as possible, both as regards numbers and the character and standing of the speakers. It is expected that the call, with its principal endorsers, will appear on Monday. A counter-demonstration on the part of the radicals will doubtless follow.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

SENATE.—A petition from citizens of Virginia, asking for a territorial form of government, was presented. The bill extending the pension laws to artificers in the army was passed. The debate on the constitutional amendment took up the remainder of the session.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported to reimburse the loyal States for expenses incurred in suppressing the rebellion. A bill was introduced to exempt the Gettysburg National Cemetery Association from taxation. The contested election case of Koontz vs. Coffroth, was taken up and discussed, without any final action being taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, offered a resolution justifying the President in maintaining the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Southern States. This led to a debate which occupied the whole of to-days session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

SENATE.—A bill to increase the capital of the national banks twenty-one millions of dollars was presented. A joint resolution to disband the militia forces of the rebellious States was presented. Letters were read from Gens. Thomas, Swayne, Hartsuff and others in command at the South, which represented that there was danger of the extinction of the negro race and the expulsion of Northern men, if loyal troops did not supersede the State militia. A message from the President, vetoing the freedmen's bureau bill, was received. Its consideration was made the special order for Tuesday.

HOUSE.—Bills were presented to pay bounties to the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, equal to the highest bounties paid in 1863 and 1864, making eight hours a legal day's work for all workmen employed by the Government, and to repeal acts exempting U. S. bonds from taxation. The Pennsylvania contested election case was taken up, and a resolution declaring Mr. Coffroth entitled to his seat was passed.

THE Pittsburg *Commercial* says: So far as we have been able to obtain authentic information from other parts of the State, Gen. MOOREHEAD appears to be a strong candidate. There is no person before the people more truly Pennsylvanian in character and in knowledge, and strong advocacy of our interests and policy. He would do honor to the State as her Chief Magistrate. We commend him to the people, as the candidate of this county and of the West, as a practical statesman of ability and large experience, and in every way worthy of their support.

WALL PAPER.

Just received a large and well selected stock of WALL PAPER, and for sale at DIEFFENBACHER'S STORE, Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

DIEFFENBACHER

Has the best assortment of Cheap Groceries, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Boots,
Looking Glasses,
Glass Ware,
Buckets,
Baskets,
Tubs,
Bags,
Sleds,
Wagons,
Lamps and Chimneys,
Carts, and
Children's Gigs.

DIEFFENBACHER

Sells the best Segars and Tobacco, and the largest variety of
Yankee Notions,
Silver Plated Spoons,
Knives and Forks,
Fine Jewelry and Toys innumerable always on hand.

DIEFFENBACHER

Has the largest and best selected stock of
Stationery,
Blank Books,
Memorandums,
Diaries,
Family Bibles,
Hymn Books,
Prayer Books,
School Books,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

Closing out at Cost.

Just received and constantly on hand a superior lot of
Sugar Cured Hams,
Shoulders,
Side Meats, &c.,
AT
DIEFFENBACHER'S STORE,
Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
RAGS taken in exchange for Goods.
jan27-1y

Groceries for the Million.

H. B. MARTIN,

Jobber in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery Streets, HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY of Fresh Family Groceries, &c. such as Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Lard, Family Flour, Fish, Bacon, Salt, Soap, Brushes, Buckets, Baskets, Fancy Articles, Dates, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, all kinds, French Mixed Candies, Gum Drops, Nugo Candy, Rock Candy, Plain Candies, all kinds.

Mince Meat, Canned and Dried Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Imported Wines.

dec 16-3m.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE

N. E. COR TENTH & CHESNUT STS., Philadelphia.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Business or Commercial College in the country.

The only one in the city possessing a Legislative Charter, and the only one in the United States authorized to confer Degrees of Merit. Diplomas awarded to graduates in the Commercial Course under its corporate seal by authority of law.

Conducted by gentlemen of liberal education and extensive experience in business, and affording unequalled advantages for the thorough theoretical and practical education of young men for the various duties and employments of business life.

THEORY AND PRACTICE COMBINED.

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original and pre-eminently practical, giving the student in the shortest time a complete insight into the routine, details, customs and forms of business in general, as conducted in the best-regulated commercial and financial establishments.

THEORETICAL BOOKKEEPING

Upon a new plan, with an original exposition of the science of accounts, arranged and published by the proprietor of this Institution exclusively for his own use, saving one-half the ordinary labor of the student, and giving him a complete knowledge of the practice of the best accountants.

THE COMMERCIAL COURSE

EMBRACES

Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Lectures on Business Affairs, Commercial Customs, Forms, and Actual Business Practice.

SPECIAL BRANCHES.

ALGEBRA AND THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, PHONOGRAPHY, ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP, THE ART OF DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, ENGINEERING SURVEYING, NAVIGATION AND TELEGRAPHING.

TELEGRAPHING.

The arrangements for Telegraphing are far in advance of anything of the kind ever offered to the public. A regular Telegraph Line is connected with the Institution, with twenty branch offices in various parts of the city, where public business is transacted, and in which the students of this Institution are permitted to practice. No regular office practice can be had in any other school of instruction in the country, whithout which, no one can obtain a position as a practical operator. Young men are cautioned against the deceptive representations of those who, without any such facilities, pretend to teach Telegraphing.

PATRONAGE.

The Institution is now enjoing the largest patronage ever bestowed upon any commercial school in the State. Over five hundred students were in attendance the first year. The best class of students may invariably be found here, and all its associations are first class.

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Institution is located in the most central part of the city, and its accomodations, for extent, elegance and convenience, are unsurpassed. All the rooms have been fitted up in the very best style with

BUSINESS OFFICES OR COUNTING HOUSES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES, STATIONERY STORE,

AND A REGULAR

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND ISSUE,

supplied with finely-engraved lithographic notes used as a circulating medium in the Department of Actual Business.

To Young Men

who desire the very best facilities for a

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS,

we guarantee a course of instruction no where else equalled, while the reputation and standing of the Institution among business men make its endorsement the best passport to success and advancement. All contemplating entering any Commercial College, are invited to send for an

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR & CATALOGUE

containing complete interior views of the College, and full particulars of the course of instruction, terms, &c.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
President
T. E. MERCHANT,
Supt. of Office: Business,
Jan. 13, 1866

COAL & COKE.

The subscriber has on hand a large quantity of COAL and COKE, at Lilly's Station, on the Penna. Rail Road, which he will dispose of in large or small quantities, at reasonable prices. Address, Hemlock Post Office, Cambria County, Pa. WILLIAM TILEY.
Jan. 13, 1866.—3 mo.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I will sell the Timber on 400 acres of land, within one and a half miles of Altoona. It is good for charcoal, railroad ties, building, &c.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Feb. 17, 1866.

NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING AT

CHAMBERLIN'S CORNER.

Montgomery & Mulberry streets, HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large supply of

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of

GENTLEMENS'

and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of all qualities, sizes and prices: cheapest in town, with an extensive variety of

BOOTS & SHOES

Direct from the Manufacturers, of Superior Quality! Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'

HATS & CAPS.

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of

SHAWLS,

that will be sold at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,

From 20 to 28 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

Also, A fresh assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and general variety store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 16, 1865.

LLOYD AND CO.,

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New Warehouse, Canal Basin, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, PORTO RICO and Syrup Molasses, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin, Hollidaysburg.

WHITE, CRUSHED & BROWN Sugars, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin.

CONEMAUGH, G. ALUM and DAIRY Salt, wholesale, at Lloyd & Co.'s New Warehouse Canal Basin.

BOOTS and SHOES a general assortment, all styles and prices, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin.

CARPETS, OIL & FLOOR CLOTHS, a fine assortment, very cheap, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin.

RIO, JAVA & LAGUIRA COFFEE at the New Warehouse Canal Basin.

MACKEREL, SHAD, HERRING, Codfish, by the barrel, half barrel, kit, and retail, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SUGAR & COUNTRY CURED Hams, Sides and Shoulders, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

CHOP, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Oats and Feed of all kinds, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

FAMILY, Extra and Superfine Flour, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SOAP and Candles, a full assortment, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SUN Light Syrup, Boston Crystal Syrup, at New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SALT.—G. A. Salt, American Salt,—Conemaugh and Syracuse Salt, by the sack.

NAILS and Spikes, all sizes, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

JUST received, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin, Dry Goods, of all kinds, for cash and domestic.

CASH paid for Flour and Grain of all kinds at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

COAL and Fish Oil, at the New Warehouse canal Basin.

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866

A cooler—Last week.

Coming—The Spring.

Has twenty-eight days—February.

Scarce—Sleighing.

So-also—Butter and potatoes.

A *pro*-found thinker—Jeff Davis. Jeff used to be a *pro*-slavery thinker.

Soldiers' Union (No. 5) has been lately organized in Frankstown.

Chimney Rock (Temperance) Lodge No. 131, of Hollidaysburg, is in a very flourishing condition.

H. L. Patterson, Esq., of Gaysport, has contracted to build the the rolling mill of the Juniata Iron Company.

John Shaffer, of this place, while wrestling with a friend, had two of his ribs broken, but is rapidly recovering his strength.

Two men while engaged in an ore bank, near Blair furnace, this county, were buried by the caving in of a portion of the bank, on Wednesday last. Many hours elapsed before their bodies could be recovered.

By the Act repealing the State tax on real estate, which will be found in another column, the owners of land in Blair county will save annually $13,749 dollars. It is put on holders of Bank stocks, State and National.

A fair specimen of "Equal Right Democracy," may be seen in the result of the Gaysport borough election, where a negro was elected for Constable by the democrats, over a loyal and patriotic white (Irish) man.

Some time during last Friday night, the hardware store of A. F. Osterloh, Esq., of this place, was entered by some malicious and thievish scoundrels and goods taken therefrom to the amount of about a thousand dollars.

The Borough election resulted as follows:

EAST WARD.

Judge—C. A. M'Farland.
Inspector—J. R. M'Farlane.

WEST WARD.

Judge—J. D. Rea.
Inspector—F. C. Proctor.

BOROUGH AT LARGE.

Burgess—Thomas M'Farlane.
Council—John Brawley,
" J. H. Blackburn.
S. Directors—Thad. Banks,
J. D. Leet,
William Jack.
Auditor—J. C. Dieffenbacher.
Assessor—M. W. Murray.

The city incorporation of Altoona is working on the minds of the people of that place, from all apperances they are desperately in earnest. The leader, "Altoona City," in the *Tribune*, speaks plainly and truthfully in regard to the advantages to be gained from the proposed incorporation. Altoona is growing rapidly and will soon be much too large to be safely managed by the limited number of officers required by a borough. A city corporation, could not but be to the advantage of the citizens thereof, in almost every point of reason.

The March number of Beadle's Monthly is before us with its usual fine appearance, cheering to every household it enters, full of valuable and instructive solid sense. It is one the first best Magazines of the country and should be a regular monthly visitor in every well-bred and well regulated family. "The Snow," a poem, morticeb in the frontispiece, is as stirring as it is beautiful. "The North West Passage," is interesting and well worth perusal. "Assassins and their Work," etc. etc. etc., it is truly a Magazine of the day.

Our Altoona letter came to hand entirly too late for a full publication, and we codense the most important of it,

Altoona, Feb, 22.

Last Sabbath was the anniversary of the M. E. Sunday School Missionary Society. The day was one of interest here. The Sunday School was addressed by the Rev. E. W. Kerby, of Mifflintown, Pa. As a speaker, this gentleman has few rivals, and in point of genuine oratory stands high in the scale of erfection. Between four and five hundred dollars were realized.

We are told that there lives a man in the city of Harrisburg, who has failed in business four times, been upset in a coach and thrown over a precipice sixty feet in hight, fallen head foremost through a hatchway in a store, has been married three times, and is the father of twenty-one chidren, and strange to say, *"he still lives."* So it is with one of our townsman, though he has been defeated on his *own* ground, not on that of *John Bull's*, he is still alive and flourishing. Cliff.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

No. 5.

[Special Correspondence of the Whig.]

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.

A rainy day in the city, what can be more lugubrious and dispiriting? Rain driving pitilessly against the pedestrian, soaking his garments and benumbing his faculties; panting horses go laboring along, reeking with moisture; hapless apple women, whose faces are mostly as smiling as their wares, look wilted and downcast. Nothing seems really and naturally alive save the busy men, who, unmindful of the storm, push along the sidewalk with absent air and eager brain, already absorbed in the plans and speculations that engross their time in the inevitable office or warehouse—what a savor of dampness and discomfort they carry with them into those same retreats; even the houses look inhospitable and forbidding, opened doors are hastily shut again, and it is hard to be persuaded that the sun has actually shone within our remembrance. What a garb of humiliation nature can put on, and how unconsciously to ourselves do we take her spirit into our lives, and reflect her aspects and her moods. We are glad to hurry through the engagements that call us down town, and in the privacy of our own sanctum indulge the gloomiest fancies a dull day can beget—but no, that will not do, for a sweet sound has just caught my ear, and carrying my glance towards the window, I see perched outside, the daintiest spirit of light and joy and song, in the guise of a blue-bird; and there although the wind and the rain ruffle his feathers, he sits and sings a message of hope and a rebuke for repining. Bright little herald of spring time, we bid thee welcome, not more for thy promise of good to come than thy reminder of that which is; and thy lesson is not unheard or unfelt.

Our city is rather deficient now in items of local importance that would interest your readers. As I intimated in my last, the ghost mystery at Fifth and Carpenter streets has been solved, and after all, there was no mystery, but only a want of ordinary discrimination which is hard to be accounted for among intelligent people. The upshot of the affair was that a servant girl named Madeline, in the employ of a Mr. Mulford, was suddenly possessed with a spirit of malicious mischief, which manifested itself in a tendency to destroy crockery, and an ingenious method of unloosening fastenings, so that at a slight touch apparently secure articles of furniture would fall apart. These were considered supernatural phenomena by the residents of the house, and a body of spiritualists assembled in solemn conclave to exorcise the evil influence that produced them, hightened the illusion. Meanwhile one or two clergymen who visited the distressed family to counsel and console, were not to be imposed upon, and after watching the girl Madeline a little while, they discovered her propensity, and the matter ended in her indictment before a magistrate for incorrigible viciousness, and her commitment to the House of Refuge, where, proving rather intractible, she has been put under the most rigorous treatment of the institution.

In this connection, it is pleasant to note the inauguration last week of a Home for Little Wanderers, at No. 820 South street. This charity proposes to furnish a home and maintenance for outcast children, to find employment for the capable, and means of instruction for those who are not, and it is to be supported by voluntary contribution. A similar institution has been established in New York, and is eminently successful.

The High School commencement occurred last week, and to the many friends of the institution who crowded the Academy of Music, the exercises were highly gratifying. Those of the young gentlemen graduates who were the orators of the day, distinguished themselves with marked ability. Some of the *savans* of our City Council are discussing the propriety of abolishing the High School. Of course, the proposal meets with intense opposition, and it is not unjustly feared that if we do away with the High School the common educational standard of our city will be greatly lessened. Possibly all the talk may lead to some grand reform in the manner or *measure* of instruction there, which is probably all that is needed.

As your paper encourages an agricultural column, it may not be amiss to mention a subject that has just begun to agitate our city press. It seems that last week Dr. Corson submitted an alarming paper to the State Senate, relative to the cattle plague, which for almost a year has been devastating Montgomery county, Strange to say, the matter has been kept quite secret, and the farmers there have been selling infected stock, and diseased meat has been brought to our markets and consumed by our citizens. The committee to whom the matter was referred are taking prompt measures in regard to it, and any communications that would throw light upon the disease are earnestly solicited, and are to be addressed to Dr. Worthington, Harrisburg. This is a subject quite calculated to disturb our peace, and in its consideration, I shall for the present leave your more remote readers. Alex.

At the election held in Altoona on the 16th inst., the following borough officers were elected: Burgess, John A. Baer; Town Council, Wm. Rodamer and H. C. Dern; School Directors, W. C. M'Cormick and J. H. Dysart; Assessor, Jacob Wagner; John M'Clelland and Andrew Kipple: Constable, George Dougherty; Auditor, J. M. Gemmill.

Horrible Railroad Accident.—A horrible accident occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad, on the night of the 14th inst., near Larimer's Station, about twenty miles from this city. A stock and an oil train were detained on the track while some cars of a forward train were being shifted. The front part of the train was composed of stock cars; next were several open trucks containing coal oil, and in the rear of these was a "caboose," or emigrant car, in which were several drovers, owners of live stock. While these men were seated around a red-hot stove, a third train came thundering eastward on the same track. One of the men happened to see the impending danger, and by almost superhuman efforts succeeded in breaking the fastening of a side window, and, with two or three others escaped from the car as it was struck by the engine of train No. 3. A terrible crash followed. In an instant the caboose was a wreck; the cars laden with oil were jammed; barrels bursted, and the oil flew in all directions. Unfortunately, one of the drovers, Mr. Edward Althouse, of Reading, had not escaped before the collision took place, and he was literally covered with oil, his clothing being perfectly saturated. The oil took fire from the stove, and instantaneously the poor man was covered by a sheet of flame. In this condition he managed to leave the wreck, and as he walked the ground the fire blazed several feet above his head. As soon as he was discovered, a number of persons conducted him to a stream near by, (portions of his burning clothes dropping from his body as he moved,) and by immersing him in the water, the fire was extinguished. When taken from the stream, Mr. Althause was entirely naked, and his body found to be burned in a most shocking manner. He was taken to a hotel near where the accident occurred; and although medical attendance was rendered, he died on Friday last. The men who leaped from the car windows fell down an embankment twenty feet high, and sustained severe injuries. One of the number, a resident of Lancaster, named Emory, was so severely injured that he had to be sent to his home.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

Athens with her mining and manufacturing governed Greece. Carthage, largely engaged in manufactures, controlled the commerce of half the then discovered globe. Holland was mistress of the commercial world in those days when the people of the Rhine boasted that "they bought of the stupid Englishmen skins at a six-pence, and paid for them in tails at a shilling." The English, wiser grown, have got into the place of the Dutch in this relation to skins and tails, and preach Free Trade to the world. Their gospel is: "Let the British do your manufacturing; confine yourself to raising raw products—sell them to us, and take your pay in finished goods." If the United States have yet any hankering to swap skins at six-pence for tails at a shilling, they had better fold up the Stars and Stripes and return to British colonial vassalage. For that trade, which is British free trade, will make them slaves—slaves in dependence, slaves in poverty.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Gen. Lee was before the Joint Committee on Reconstruction last Saturday, he having been summoned as a witness to give evidence as to the state of affairs in Virginia. He was quite reticent, making no remarks beyond answering the questions put to him. He said that the people of Virginia had accepted the issue of the war in good faith, and are anxious to resume their former position; but that the Union sentiment is not so popular as it was just after the close of the rebellion, giving as a reason for it, that they are dissatisfied at the refusal of Congress to admit their representatives. He also complimented the action of the President and Gen. Grant toward the seceded States.

—The President on Monday sent a message to the Senate vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The points made by the President are these: That the bill gives the President too much power; that the measures provided for in the bill would entail too much expense upon the Government; that the legislation provided for in the bill is not necessary; that the bill is unconstitutional.

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst., by Rev. C. Cort, Mr. M. V. Orner, of Perry county, and Miss C. J. Sissler, of Altoona.

In Johnstown, on the 30th ult., by Rev. D. T. Davis, Mr. Wm. H. Goodfellow, of Hollidaysburg, and Miss Mollie Hartman, of Wilmore, Cambria county.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. A. F. Shahafelt, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Altoona, and Miss Minnie Huston, of Sabbath Rest, Blair county.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 21.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$9,50
Extra " "	8,75
Superfine,	8,25
White wheat per bushel,	2,00
Red " "	1,80
Rye per bushel,	80
Corn per bushel, new,	65
Oats per bushel,	40 45
Barley per bushel,	70
Potatoes per bushel,	1,25
Cloverseed per bushel,	6,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,50
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	25

RETAIL PRICES.

Family Flour, per barrel,	$10 50
Extra " "	10.00
Superfine, "	9.00@ 9.50
Rye, per bushel,	1 00
Corn, per bushel,	85@90
Oats, per bushel,	55@60
Barley, per bushel,	1.00
Potatoes, per bushel,	1.50
Butter,	37@45
Eggs, per dozen,	30.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergymen, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,

JOSEPH T INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
feb 17 1y New York City.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, Free, by return mail, will please address Rev EDWARD A. WILSON.
feb10 1y. Williamsburgh, Kings Co: N Y

AGENTS WANTED!!

In every TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH and WARD TO CANVASS FOR

"The Great One-Volume WAR History,"

CONTAINING

FACTS AND NOT POLITICS.

The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war.

The popularity of this work has no parallel, as more than 50,000 copies have been sold the last three months. It contains as much history as any of the one or two volume works out, and yet is sold for only $1.50, bound either in morrocco or sheep.

Our inducements are decidedly the best offered, as we give the highest commission, furnish boxes free, and pay expressage on the books.

ALSO

"Life And Death In Rebel Prisons."

The most thrillingly exciting little book of the times, by one who has seen and experienced the scenes which he describes.

Canvassers for any History of the War will find this an excellent side book. As it embraces such important incidents of the war, almost everybody will take one, either with or without a history, or where having previously subscribed.

Disabled soldiers, released prisoners and others will find in the sale of this and our History, employment suitable to their condition—Send for terms, or call at

AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY,
600 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa
feb. 24, 4t

TIMBER, COAL, AND IRON ORE LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale THREE THOUSAND ACRES of *Timber, Coal and Iron Ore Lands*, situate on the Allegheny mountain seven miles north of the town of Altoona, and five miles from Blair furnace, on the Pennsylvania railroad. This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go extensively into the lumber business. The timber is white and yellow pine, hemlock, black and white oak, chesnut, hickory, &c.

The white pine and hemlock timber has been estimated by good judges to be

FORTY MILLIONS OF FEET.

The Stumpage of the entire tract will be sold separate from the land, or both together, to suit purchasers.

IRON ORE.

The iron ore is the same as that at Johnstown, out of which railroad iron is made. It is greatly appreciated for its value, being primitive, and readily accommodates itself in smelting.

COAL.

The Coal is highly bituminous, of the same character and quality as the Johnstown, Broad Top and Pittsburg coal.

A Geological Report will be furnished to any person desiring to purchase. Further information will be furnished at any time to persons making inquiry. Title warranted.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 17, 1866.

All letters and papers designed for the subscriber, should be addressed to him. Those for the office, should be addressed "Whig Office." JOHN BROTHERLINE.

200,000

Watches, Chains, Diamonds, Bijouterie, &c.,

Worth nearly one Million Dollars! All to be SOLD FOR

One Dollar Each, Without Regard To VALUE!!!

No Article to be Paid for until you know what it is and its Value!!!

LIST OF ARTICLES!

500 Solid Silver Tea sets complete $50 to $400
200 Rosewood and Mahogany Musical Boxes..... 50 to 200
250 Gold Hunting Watches..... 75 to 200
250 Ladies Enamelled Gold Watches 50 to 200
500 Gents' Hunting Silver Watches 35 to 100
500 Open face Silver Watches..... 25 to 50
500 Mother of Pearl Lorgnettes and Opera Glasses..... 25 to 100
300 Six Barrel Revolvers..... 15 to 50
300 Elegant Oil Paintings..... 50 to 100
250 Marble Statuettes, Busts, &c. 50 to 200
250 Diamond Rings..... 50 to 100
5000 Photo. Albums, all sizes & styles 5 to 50
10000 Gold Vest and Neck chains.... 15 to 30
10000 Gold Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, &c..... 3 to 8
10000 Signet, Cluster, Chased and Plain Gold Rings..... 3 to 10
1000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, all the newest styles..... 5 to 20
10000 Gold Pens with Silver and Solid Gold Holders..... 5 to 20
5000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups 8 to 10
3000 Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets, etc. ..... 20 to 50
20000 Other articles ranging from... 1 to 100

The plan is this: Certificates naming every article of our stock are put into blank envelopes, sealed, and mixed; and when ordered are taken out without regard to choice and forwarded as directed. The holder of each certificate is entitled to whatever article it may name upon the payment of one dollar, whether that article is a two hundred and fifty dollar watch, a seventy-five dollar diamond ring or a three dollar bosom pin. Having purchased five, ten or twenty certificates, you can take just as many or just as few of the articles they severally describe as you please. You must pay one dollar apiece for all you send for however.

To reimburse us for the cost of printing mailing and advertising, we charge for certificates as follows: For five, $1; eleven $2; eighteen $3; twenty-eight $4; thirty five $5; fifty $7,50; sixty-six $10, one hundred $15; and two hundred $30.

An elegant Premium with each Club of Four Dollars or upward will be forwarded with the Certificates.

N. B.—See full list of Premiums and special terms to Agents in our circulars. Address

BRADLEY, CHADWICK & CO,
feb10 3t. 116 Broadway, New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
feb10 1y. No. 13 Chamber St N. Y

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
feb10 1y. 831 Broadway, New York.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON FLOUR ALBUS, better known as Leucorrhœa, the whites, or female weakness, with a statement of its causes, symptoms, mode of prevention and cure without a personal interview.—*Sent free by enclosing a Stamp.* Address DR. PAPE,
feb10 3m. 1132 Broadway N. Y.

USE THE BEST.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER

Is Warranted to
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
To its
Color of Earlier days,
Color of Earlier days,
Keeps the
Hair from Falling Off,
Hair from Falling Off.
Will surely
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
And make the
Hair grow on Bald Heads
Hair grow on Bald Heads
When Falling Off from Disease.

It is splendidly perfumed, and everything for a Dressing that can be desired.

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

For Restoring Gray Hair to its natural color, producing hair upon bald heads where the disease is not hereditary; stops hair from falling off or turning gray; healing all eruptions of the scalp, and causing harsh, wiry hair, to become soft, glossy and luxuriant, and may be dressed in any form desired;

This preparation has been fully tested by thousands, and has NEVER FAILED to accomplish all that is claimed for it when used according to directions. The proprietor is aware that many have been disappointed by the high sounding pretense of many of the preparations with which the market has been filled for a few years past, but such confidence does he place in the merits of his article that he offers to refund the money in all cases where after a thorough trial of two bottles it fails to give entire satisfaction.

It is used and recommended by the clergy and and the faculty, and meets their entire approval. It does not soil the purest linen or the nicest bonnet. It is delicately and elegantly perfumed, is easily applied, and is all that can be desired in a hair preparation. One trial will convince all of its virtues

Call for Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer and take no other. Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

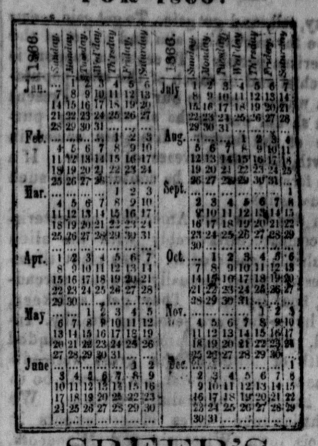
Dr. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
Manchester, N. H.

H. B. Martin, Druggist, Agent for Hollidaysburg, Pa. jan.20, '66

STOVES FOR SALE.

One Coal Cook—price $20; one large Egg Stove—price $10; one small Egg—price $7. Inquire at this office.

THE WHIG CALENDAR FOR 1866.



SPEER'S SAMBURG PORT GRAPE WINE!

CASTELLA PORT BRANDY

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF D. CASTILLA, OPORTO.

FOUR YEARS OLD.

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF ALFRED SPEER, OF NEW JERSEY.

This wine has been adopted by churches for the communion table, used in the principal Hospitals and Asylums, as the most perfect and reliable Wine to be obtained, and known to be the most healthy and invigorating Wine for family use, and superior for invalids and debilitated persons.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES.

Try it if you are consumptive or feeble, or want a pure Family Wine.

It is strongly recommended by all the principal physicians of this and other places.

Sold by H. B. MARTIN, Hollidaysburg.
jan20-3m

PROSPECTUS OF —OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1866.—

The publishers of "Our Young Folks" take pleasure in announcing that they have made such arrangements for literary and artistic contributions during the coming year as will give to the Magazine additional value and attractiveness. Among the features of interest for 1866 may be named the following:—

Miss A. D. T. Whitney, author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," "The Gayworthys," etc., will furnish a story to continue through the year, entitled "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life."

Bayard Taylor will contribute interesting incidents of travel (with illustrations drawn by himself,) giving glimpses of child-life in Foreign lands.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will supply monthly sketches, similar to those which have been so popular during the past year.

"Carleton's" connection with the Magazine will be unbroken; and during the year will be a regular contributor.

Mrs. L. Maria Child has prepared a Christmas story for the January number, and will write at intervals during the year.

T. B. Aldrich will continue his series "Among the Studios," successive numbers of which will be adorned with drawings specially made by some of our first artists.

The author of the "Lamplighter" will send occasional articles, the first of which will appear early in the year.

Captain M. Reid, after completing "Afloat in the Forest," will supply to *Our Young Folks* such stories as he prepares for monthly publication.

Occasional articles will also be furnished, as during the present year by many of our most eminent writers. Among the list of contributors may be named the following:—

H. W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, Harriet E. Prescott, R. H. Stoddard, Julia R. Dorr Author of "Seven Little Sisters," Edmund Kirke, T. W. Higginson, Olo Lewis, Louisa M. Alcott, J. H. A. Bone, Charlotte Kingsley Chanter, Oliver Optic, Rose Terry, Mary N. Prescott, Kate Putnam, Charles D. Gardette, Author of "Angel Children," etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

This department of the Magazine will be rendered still more copious and attractive during the coming year. Original drawings are in hand from American and English artists of the first rank. During the year, several Full-page Illustrations, printed in colors, will be introduced. In the January number will be given a *Fine Steel Portrait of Mrs. Stowe*, carefully engraved from a new likeness taken especially for *Our Young Folks*.

TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Single Subscriptions.—Two Dollars a year. Single copies, twenty cents.

CLUBS.—Three copies for five dollars, five copies for eight dollars, ten copies for fifteen dollars, twenty copies for thirty dollars, and an extra copy *gratis* to the person forming the club of twenty.

Bound Volumes of "Our Young Folks," including the first twelve numbers, are ready, in handsome cloth bindings, appropriately stamped. Price, three Dollars, plain; three fifty gilt.

Postage.—The postage must be paid at the office where the magazine is received.

All subscriptions are payable in advance, and magazines are in all cases stopped when the term of subscription expires.

In remitting, preference should be given to *Post-Office money orders*. If these cannot be obtained, *Drafts upon New York and Boston, payable to the order of Ticknor and Fields*, should be sent, rather than bank notes.

All letters respecting the Magazine should be addressed to the Publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
124 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

AGRICULTURAL.

GAIN IN AGRICULTURE.

Buy, sell, and get gain. To get gain seems to be the pervading aim and object of the American people. To secure a support is the chief end of much of the alien population which comes to our shores. Present gain should not be the all-absorbing purpose of the farmer. His gain comes in growth, like the increase of nature. If a true farmer, he will be content with such annual gains.

In this view our American characteristics compare unfavorably with the alien population referred to. They plant themselves and grow annually like the spreading, healthy tree They get, and keep, and live—they are becoming wealthy. Indeed, with present prospects, the landed wealth of much of the great west—its farms and agricultural thrift—will be in the hands of naturalized citizens. We might instance scores of settlements in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the remarkable industry of foreign settlements has been proved. We will mention but one.—Holland, in the county of Ottowa, Michigan, was settled by Netherlanders, some twenty years ago, under difficulties and privations of the most serious character.—A dense forest covered the land. They began, toiled on, persevered, and have won. To-day they are wealthy. Their village is respectable. They support two newspapers, good local schools, and have built and enclosed a college. During the time, the Yankee element of our country has over run the prairie States, built railroads, and founded cities; opened mines and exhausted forcts; yet have they shown no more signal triumph of industry and healthy growth than the Holland settlement in Michigan.

But we had no design of illustrating our subject on so large a scale. We desire to address our thoughts to the young farmer, who, in the growing wealth of the farm and herds, sees the rewards of his labor—not as exhibited in "banks account balances," but in regular increase. Wealth, true wealth—is not as readily displayed upon paper as the speculating elements of Petroleum stock-jobbers, but it may be seen, examined in the farm yard, and weighed in the scales. We should seek to add less to the value of our estates by speculating estimates than by real improvement. Steady gains count like compound interest, and constitute the national wealth. The Americans may go on mining for Petroleum, scaling mountains for ingots, and bartering in gold, but, by-and-by, the thriving men of the soil—frequently of alien stock—will be found paying the taxes and representing the wealth of the nation —*Correspondent of the Western Rural.*

TAKE CARE OF YOUR STOCK.

Take care of it *now*. In the summer it takes care of itself; but in the winter it requires aid; and if does not get it, it will lose, at least in a measure, what it gained in the summer. Theer neglect alone, on our part, will cause this. We are not worthy to own stock if we permit it to suffer. Besides there is but little benefit derived from animals if we neglect them. *We*, who are neglectful, are those who are "not making much" out of our sheep, cattle, &c.; "farming pays better," we say—because the soil happens to be rich, and requires but little care. A merciful mam is known by the treatment he bestows upon his beast, and that treatment will be bestowed udon his fellow as well.

Need we say what must be done—need we give particulars? Every one knows what shelter is, and that it will benefit the stock; aud each one knows best his own means and advantages to secure it. Secure your cattle and sheep from the cold winds, and from the rains. This will save fodder as well as benefit the stock—all kinds of stock, hens as well as the pig. Regularity n feeding is another thing. Give only enough, so as to have it all cleared; but more the last time, so that that the long fast of the night may be shortened.

CREAM IN WNITER.

Keep where moderately warm, and add at each milking (or once a day) a little hot milk. Heat the milk till almost to the boiling point; heat it fresh from the cow.—The quantity is abont a pint to a pailful at each milking. The effect of this is to prevent the cream from turning bitter; the buttermilk will be as sweet and fresh as summer, and the butter will in consequence be better than without this treatment. We have an old, experienced dairyman, who practiced it for many years, and we are personally known to the excellence of the practice. It is a point that should be known—for there is much bad butter made in winter, and buttermilk unfit to use.

CHEAPNESS OF AMERICAN PAPERS.—The New York *Citizen* says that those who grumble at paying four cents for daily and ten cents for weekly papers here, would do well to notice what European papers cost. The London *Times* cost $45 a year. The *Morning Chronicle*, *Daily News*, *Globe*, *Herald* and *Post*, charge the same rate. The London *Evening Mail* is published three times a week at $25 a year. The London semi-weeklies, $12. The French daily papers, large ones, are about the same price as the London prints. Those about the size of ours cost from $20 to $25 a year. The German papers cost $22 to $36 a year. The cost of paper and composition, and indeed everything connected with the make up of a paper, is much less in Europe than in this country, so the American journals are even cheaper than would appear from the disparity of prices between them and the English newspapers.

PROSPECTUS OF THE "HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH" FOR THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1866.

GEORGE BERGNER.....Proprietor.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH is the only Newspaper at the State Capital, which gives a resume of the daily proceedings of the Legislature, and as the session of 1866 has just commenced, those desirous of placing their names on our subscription books should not delay doing so immediately.

THE morning edition of the TELEGRAPH, besides containing a condensed statement of each day's proceedings of the Legislature, gives the earliest telegraphic reports of important events throughout the country, and will contain also a synopsis of each day's proceedings of Congress, all of which is accessible to the readers along the Pennsylvania railroad west, the Northern Central north, the Lebanon Valley east, and the Cumberland Valley and other railroads, from five to eight hours in advance of the papers from New York and Philadelphia.

TERMS:

One year, in advance.....$6 00
Six months, " 3 00
Three months, " 1 50
For the Session..... 1 50

No subscriptions taken for a less period than three months.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH will contain a resume of all the important business transacted in Congress and the Legislature, condensed reports of the Telegraphic news which appears in the DAILY TELEGRAPH, Commercial and Financial Intelligence, and such other important matter necessary to make up first-class Politcial, Literary, and General News intelligence.

TERMS:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
Three copies to one address, in advance. 4 50
Five copies to one address in advance, and and extra copy to sender of club, 7 50

Address GEORGE BERGNER,
Jan. 11. Harrisburg, Pa.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Main street, Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

BLAIR COUNTY MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

PRICE ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING

AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND

Corner of Blair and Montgomery street

The Second Supply FOR THE SEASON

It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very FINE,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. jan. 9 65.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I will sell the Timber on a tract of land situate one and a half miles north of FOSTORIA, on the Allegheny mountain, containing 430 acres. It is white pine, hemlock, white oak, &c, suitable for lumber, railroad ties, &c.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 17, 1866.

Duff's College.

IRON BUILDINGS.

No. 37 Fifth Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.

FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE

TIME UNLIMITED, IN

Book Keeping,
Business Penmanship,
Commercial Calculations,
Lectures Upon Law Ethics,
Detecting Counterfeit Money.

Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also, costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.

DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own systems of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect systems in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.

☞ Merchants, Steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.

☞ Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 76 containing an outline of our course of study and practice, with samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose Twenty-five cents to

P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy of either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book Keeping post-paid.
dec.16,'65.-3m.-p.

I BOUGHT MY FALL & WINTER CLOTHING At No. 1 Lloyd's Row!

☞ It is a universally conceded FACT that

BAYERSDORFER & BUEHLER,

Has the largest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing—the Newest Goods—the tastiest styles, the best quality of work—the lowest prices—and the most obliging salesmen are to be found in Blair County. We deems it unnecessary to enumerate—suffice to say that our stock embraces every grade and descripition of

MENS AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

In single garments and whole suits,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TRUNKS AND VALICES

Carpet sacks, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts of all kinds, Drawers—in a word a complete stock of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

While making the above announcement to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity, we take the pleasure in assuring them of our determination to furnish the best of goods at the very lowest prices, and our belief from the IMMENSE and attractive stock now on hand (and to which we are constantly making large additions) a ready and desirable selection may be made, suiting the taste, befitting the style and accomodating the pocket of one and all. All are therefore invited to pay us a visit and examine and price our goods, whether wishing to purchase or merely see the styles and patterns. Everything will be cheerfully exhibited as it is no trouble to show goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

NO. 1!

LLOYD'S ROW,

Montgomery Street.

BAYERSDORFER & BUEHLER.

☞ N. B. The highest cash prices paid for all kind of FUR SKINS. dec16 tf.

For Sale!

One of Fairbanks' Platform Scales, new, weighing 2,000 pounds, at Price's store.

Also one fanning or windmill, having all the late improvements—never been used. jan. 13, '66.

THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY IS TO Save It!

And the Way to Save it is to BUY YOUR GOODS AT FUNK'S STORE. Duncansville Pa.

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A *Large, Attractive and Varied* ASSORTMENT OF

General Merchandize!

Not excelled in Blair County, embracing among a large stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, French Merinoes, Ottaman, Cloths, Alpacas, Poplins, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Delains, Ginghams, Prints,

BROAD CLOTHS & SACKINGS,

Also, Cloaks, Circular Sacques, &c., in elegant materials and newest styles.

SHAWLS

Elegant Broche, Shetland and Wool, double and single

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Dress and Cloak Trimings, Ribbons, Velvets Buttons, Belting, Buckles, Hair Nets Veils, &c in great variety,

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Flannels and Checks, Stripes, Tickings, Muslins, bleached and brown, table diaper, crash, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A large stock, all styles and prices, for men and boys.

CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

A large stock, new designs, and low prices,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions

In the country—to say nothing of an immense assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

For men, women, boys, misses and children—which he is selling at the lowest possible prices for

CASH OR BARTER!

☞ Don't be led estray by the cries of loafers; and lo there! but put it down in your memorandum book that

FUNK'S DUNCANSVILLE STORE

Is THE PLACE to get what you want and everything you want, of the best quality, and at the lowest price.

☞ All kind of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

☞ He returns thanks for patronage received in the past, and hopes by continued efforts to accommodate his friends and customers, and the largeness and variety of his stock, to merit and receive a continuance of the support and good will of the people.

JAMES FUNK.
Duncansville, Dec. 16, 1865.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co., 2-9-3-8. Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA, AND Diseases resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, ARE CURED BY Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS. THE GREAT STRENGTHINING TONIC,

These bitters hove performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS Not Alcoholic, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY And can't make Drunkards. BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

☞ READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J, formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphia. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religous Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Curch.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail: but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause,

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates St., Philada.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small Size—
75 cents per Bottle—half doz $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicateing preparations that may be offered in its place but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS.
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1866.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Andrew Johnson, of Tenn, Pres,	$25,000
L. W. Foster, of Conn. Vice Pres't.	" 5,000

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Wm H. Seward, of N. Y, Sec. of State.	8,000
Hugh M'Culloch of Ind Sec of the Treas	8,000
James Harlan, of Iowa, Sect. of interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Con Sec. of the Navy	8,000
E. M. Stanton, of Pa. Secretary of War.	8,000
James Speed, of Ky. Attorney General	8,000
John Deanison, of Ohio. P. Master Gen.	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Salmon P. Chase, of O.	Chief Justice:		0,00
J. M. Wayne, of Geo.	Associate Justice		6,000
J. Catron, of Tenn.	"	"	6,000
S. Nelson, of N. Y.	"	"	6,000
R C. Grier, of Penn.	"	"	6,000
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John Miller of Iowa	"	"	6,000
Swayne, of Ohio,	"	"	6,000
Davis, Ill.	"	"	6,000
Field,	"	"	6,000

The Supreme Court is held at Washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annually by a Justice of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, E. Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General; A. L. Russel.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, W. H. Kemble, of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

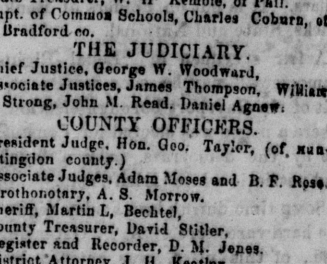
President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associate Judges, Adam Moses and B. F. Rose.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Martin L, Bechtel,
County Treasurer, David Stifler,
Register and Recorder, D. M. Jones.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, Geo. W. Hewit, Robt, Waring and John C. Biddle.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, and Saml. Moore, and Stephen Hammond,
Steward of Poor house. Obed E. Crissman.
Mechincantile Appraiser, Samuel Hoover
County Auditors, James M'Kim, Alex, Knox. and Abraham Robeson.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor, Jacob Widensall.
Supt of Common Schools, E. Elder

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and J. D Leet.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, Andrew Myers, O. A. Traugh, A F. Osterloh, Jas. A. Cramer, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, H. M. Baldrige.
Borough Treasurer, A. S. Landis.
Weigh Master, Mrs. Susan Jane Reeder.
Con-table, James Moorehouse.
High Constable, James Moorehouse.
School Directors, S. Calvin. Pres't. Samuel S, Barr, Secy, James D. Rea, Treas. Wm. Jack, Thad. Banks, Jas. M. Kinports.

POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*
Altoona.	G. W. Patton,
Antistown,	B. F. Bell,
Arch Spring,	Thomas S. Isett,
Bruce,	D. Aurandt,
Canoe Creek,	Joseph Stifler,
Duncansville,	John M. Gibbony,
East Sharpsburg,	J. Hoover,
East Freedom,	John P. Kephart,
Eldorado,	J. J. Canan,
Frankstown,	James McGeehan
Fostoria,	H. Meyers
Hollidaysburg,	James Bingham;
Martinsburg,	Miss Martha Campbell,
Newry,	Landon Reives,
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing,
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers,
Sarah,	Paul Mauk,
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey,
Spangs Mills,	J. F. Spang,
Springfield Furnace,	Wm. M'Clelland
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart,
Tyrone,	J. S. Plummer,
Williamsburg,	W. J. Spencer,
Yellow Springs,	Samuel J. Fox.



BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation fourteen years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of one million four hundred thousand, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but six assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the 14 years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS—President, Thad Banks; Vice President, R. A. McMurtric; Secretary, J. F. Frueauff.

AGENTS—Jas. Purse, J. P. Johnston, A. M. Cormick, Altoona. 1—25

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment——in reports of the Howard Association—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb20.

$10 REWARD.—Broke jail on the 7th inst, Milliken Deeter, aged about nineteen years, light hair and light complexion, and dressed in dark coat, brown pants and slouch hat. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery at the Blair county jail.

M. E. BECHTEL, Sheriff.
Hollidaysburg, Jan. 17th 1866